

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building

other names/site number DHR File #: 127-0398-0054

2. Location

street & number 328 North Boulevard not for publication N/A

city or town Richmond vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Independent City code N/A code 23220-4009

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant X **nationally (for Criterion A)** statewide X **locally (for Criterion C)**. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) **Category of Property** (Check only one box)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 2 </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 2 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Museum/Auditorium

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Museum/Auditorium

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Stripped Classical

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite

roof Rubber Composite

walls Marble

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☒ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance 1955 -1957

Significant Dates April 17, 1955, November 11, 1957

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Louis W. Ballou, Architect

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone East Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 18 281456E 4159349N	2.	3.	4.

 See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Vicky M. Blackard
organization Richmond-Stonewall Jackson Chapter, UDC date August 2007
street & number 940 Masters Row # B telephone 804-523-1111
city or town Glen Allen state VA zip code 23059

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name United Daughters of the Confederacy®
street & number 328 North Boulevard telephone 804-355-1636
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23220-4009

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

**United Daughters of the
Confederacy Memorial Building
Richmond, Virginia**

Summary Description:

The United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building to the Women of the Confederacy is built in Stripped Classical architectural style, sometimes described as "starved classicism" or "WPA Modern," identified by a symmetrical facade, central entrance, and horizontal skyline. Located on the west side of North Boulevard, the building faces east on a 200 x 265 foot lot between the former Battle Abbey (now the Virginia Historical Society) and the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

Detailed Description:

Exterior:

The one story UDC Memorial Building stretches 190 feet long and expresses a modern interpretation of a three part Palladian design. The taller central section is capped with a hipped roof while the long flanking wings feature flat roofs that are not visible from the street. The entire building is clad with white veined Georgia marble. From the North Boulevard Street to the building's front steps is a 74-foot long red brick walk. The path is flanked by two cannons (US 1846) captured by Confederates during the Siege of Petersburg. Steps of red brick, with bronze hand rails, open to a red brick terrace which branches north and south to red brick walkways leading to the buildings north and south side entrances. There are flag poles at both north and south ends of the front walkways. In front of the building is a pair of bronze lighting fixtures once part of the Jefferson Davis Monument on Monument Avenue in Richmond, VA. Cast stone steps with bronze handrails lead from the terrace to the front door.

A double leaf, central entrance is designed to resemble a mausoleum and features 17-foot high bronze doors composed of rectangular bronze panels, each 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet. Alternating panels show the UDC badge and the UDC emblem and motto. The entrance is surrounded by a flat casing that projects from the wall approximately one foot and is clad in the same marble as the walls.

The central pavilion is flanked by identical wings, each containing five large, double hung, 12/16 windows on the front façade. The south side elevation of the building contains the main business entrance for the UDC, a bronze door is centered on the façade and flanked by cylindrical glass and bronze wall mounted lanterns. No windows are found on this elevation. The north side elevation mirrors the south. The original rear elevation features a blind central pavilion with the flanking wings each containing five large windows matching those on the front elevation. The cornerstone, on the front northeast of the building reads: "This building is erected to the Glory of God and the memory of our Confederate Mothers MCMLVI."

In 1996, a two-story addition was made to the rear of the northwest corner of the building. The simple blocky structure features a flat roof and white painted brick walls. One exterior bronze door is surrounded by marble.

Interior:

Inside, the primary spaces are the central foyer and Great Hall located in the central pavilion. The bronze entry doors open onto a foyer walled with soft beige Italian Filetto Rosso marble. From the high ceiling hangs an original gas and electric chandelier from the Jefferson Hotel in Richmond, VA. On the south and north walls of the foyer are cased openings containing wooden paneled double doors. The north doors lead to the Goodlett Library, the south doors lead to the Executive Secretary's Office. Directly across the foyer from the entry doors is a large marble-cased opening leading to the Great Hall. The Great Hall rises in the center of the building, floored with Georgia marble, with four-foot high Filetto Rosso marble wainscoting, mirroring that in the foyer. Diffused lighting is provided by means of fluorescent lights above a Corrolux ceiling. A solid, marble clad banister two feet four inches tall by five feet long flanks the marble steps leading down to the inner sunken seating area. The 36 ½ foot long seating area contains rows of chairs set up facing the dias at the far end of the room. Six columns clad with Filetto Rosso marble to the left and right of the seating area separate seating from the side aisles. The front of the room, at the west end of the hall, is occupied by a raised dais of the same marble. At the west end of the Great Hall, the south and north walls contain double exit doors of polished bronze. Behind the podium hangs a large painting, "The Last of the Wooden Navy," by George Matthews, painted in 1906 for the Jamestown Exhibition.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

**United Daughters of the
Confederacy Memorial Building
Richmond, Virginia**

Identical double loaded corridors extend off of the Great Hall. The southern hall terminates at the business entrance on the south elevation of the building. Doors on the east wall lead to business offices. A door on the west wall leads to the formal dining room, with its 12/16 paned windows, chair rail, and electrified chandelier, a reproduction of the original in the entrance foyer. A second central hall extends from the Great Hall to the north end of the building. Again, the east wall opens to business offices, and the west wall opens to the President General's office. Typical finishes in the corridors and offices include paneled wood doors, plaster walls, tiled, dropped ceiling, and carpeted floors.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 3

**United Daughters of the
Confederacy Memorial Building
Richmond, Virginia**

Summary Statement of Significance

The United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) Memorial Building to the Women of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia, is nominated under Criterion C for architecture at a local level of significance. The one-story marble-faced building was completed in 1957 and serves as the national headquarters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It houses an auditorium, the organization's business office, named in honor of Anna Mitchell Davenport Raines of Georgia, one of the founders of the organization, and two distinct libraries, one of which is named in honor of Caroline Meriwether Goodlett, the co-founder in 1894 with Mrs. Raines of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The building was completed in 1957 and built in the "Stripped Classical" architectural style, representing a modernist approach to classical architecture where classical forms, proportions and materials were employed without rich ornamentation. Stripped Classical is sometimes referred to as "starved Classical," or "WPA Modern." Popular in the 1930s and 1940s for government buildings, examples of this style of architecture in Richmond include the Old State Library and Supreme Court Building, now the Patrick Henry State Office Building (1937-39), and the Virginia Department of Highways Building (1937-39). Other examples in Virginia are the U.S. Post Office & Courthouse, City of Norfolk (1934), and Washington Reagan National Airport (1941), and the Pentagon (1941-43), both in Arlington County. The choice of design is in contrast to the Classical Revival style of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts and the Virginia Historical Society on either side of the UDC building, and the early 20th century residential buildings along the Boulevard. In contrast to the UDC headquarters, the headquarters for the Daughters of the American Revolution, a volunteer women's service organization founded in 1890 and dedicated to promoting patriotism, preserving American history and open to lineal descendants of patriots of the American Revolution, is made up of several monumental Neoclassical style buildings spanning a full block in Washington DC. The Neoclassical style was popular for museums and important public buildings when the earliest portions of the DAR buildings were constructed in 1905 and 1928. The Daughters of the Confederacy wanted to combine style with purpose: to have a building useful to their business and archival needs, but one which did not stray far from their stated purpose, to build a memorial to the women of the Confederacy. The three-part marble faced building presents an appropriately quiet and dignified presence for a building intended to memorialize the contributions of the women of the Confederacy. The building was designed in a style that was not generally used for museums in Virginia, symbolizing in a way the UDC's nontraditional memorialization of the war through the work of the Confederacy's women. The building is dignified yet monumental, an appropriate memorial for the contributions of the women of the Confederacy.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building is also nominated under Criterion A, Criteria Consideration F, in the area of Social History at the national level of significance. As the UDC national headquarters, the Memorial Building represents the formal organization of early but local benevolent efforts into a national association in 1894 and stands on ground once dedicated to the care of needy Confederate Veterans. Moreover, it is the only building in the United States built as a memorial to the women of the Confederacy largely through the contributions of women and is, in a sense, a testament to the public roles that women assumed through the work of the UDC as historians, organizers, fund raisers and builders. There are many monuments and memorials to those who fought, but few to the women of the South, who alone were left to work the land, operate the business, care for the needs of the family, raise the children, tend the wounded and bury the dead. The UDC Memorial Building commemorates the lives of those women, strangely uncelebrated for so long.

The UDC grew out of the numerous, geographically disparate local efforts by women begun immediately following the Civil War to assist soldiers and their families through benevolent efforts and to honor the memory of those who lost their lives in service to the Confederacy. In addition to its commemorative functions, it was founded to collect and preserve materials associated with the war and to protect, preserve and mark places where Confederate soldiers distinguished themselves; and to assist worthy Confederate descendants in securing a proper education. Although housed in a building of the 20th century, the building's design is appropriate for the UDC's memorialization of the contributions of Confederate women. The use of the simple, three-part, low scale, marble-faced building is expressive of the humble yet significant role that the Confederate women played in maintaining the homefront through four years of fighting which directly affected their homeland, families, and livelihoods. The building is the national symbol for this patriotic and benevolent organization, with chapters in over 30 states. The building's presence on the Boulevard is handsome but nontraditional, unassuming yet monumental, possessing a quiet dignity and reverence much like the work of the women to whom it was dedicated. The property's period of significance is 1955-1957.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 4

**United Daughters of the
Confederacy Memorial Building
Richmond, Virginia**

Background history of the United Daughters of the Confederacy

At the end of the Civil War, groups of women organized to provide assistance to Confederate veterans and their families, and to care for the graves and cemeteries located throughout the South. Thirty years later, in their own communities, and at approximately the same time, Caroline Meriwether Goodlett of Nashville, TN, and Anna Mitchell Davenport Raines, of Savannah, GA, began actively to encourage cooperation between these groups and societies. After several months of correspondence, the two women met on September 10, 1894, in Nashville, TN, to found the "National Daughters of the Confederacy." In 1895, the organization changed its name to the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The organization has striven to create social opportunities and provide support for descendants of the Confederacy, but also for the nation as a whole. In 2006, the organization had 706 Chapters in 33 states, plus the District of Columbia. The corporate charter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy states its objectives as: Historical, Educational, Benevolent, Memorial, and Patriotic. These objectives have made the memorial building highly significant to the social history of the South and the United States, as its funding, construction, and the realization of its mission have involved members located in each chapter location. Its funding and construction will be discussed below, but its mission has clearly impacted those throughout the country, as it has sought to express many of the shared cultural values of the nation as a benevolent social organization.

Historical: The UDC collects and preserves rare books, documents, diaries, letters, personal records, and other papers of historical importance relating to the period 1861- 1865 in the South, with a focus on Southern history. The UDC also awards the Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal for outstanding contributions furthering the study and preservation of Confederate history through research, writing, public speaking, or other points of special achievement. The organization also offers the Mrs. Simon Baruch University Award, a grant-in-aid to assist in the publication of an unpublished monograph in the field of Southern history.

One of the UDC's greatest undertakings in the early 20th century, was the placement of markers along a cross-country highway route to the memory of Jefferson Davis first and only President of the Confederacy. The marked highway extends from Alexandria, Virginia to Blaine, Washington. Sixteen markers were erected along the highway's route through Virginia and those markers are currently being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places to recognize the UDC's efforts to designate and promote the use of a cross-country highway. The sixteen markers in Virginia were erected between 1927 and 1947 by individual UDC chapters who continue to maintain the markers today.

The Caroline Meriwether Goodlett Library, furnished by the women of Tennessee in honor of the cofounder of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, houses a collection of first edition books about the Civil War, begun with a donation from Bernard Baruch, in honor of his mother, Mrs. Simon Baruch of South Carolina. Located here are the first edition volumes from the library of the R. E. Lee Camp Soldiers Home and the R. E. Lee Camp, United Confederate Veterans, the residue of the library of Douglas Southall Freeman, a gift from his wife, and the artifacts from the Museum at the R. E. Lee Camp Soldiers Home, which were deeded to the Virginia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy when the Commonwealth of Virginia closed the Soldiers Home. The Helen Walpole Brewer Library, built with the bequest of Miss Helen Walpole Brewer, originally from Alabama, a Broadway actress and radio personality of the 1930's, is dedicated to genealogical research, and contains a growing collection of suitable research materials, the membership applications of the United Daughters of the Confederacy since 1894, and the entire microfilmed collection of the National Archives Compiled Confederate Service Records, microfilmed by the National Archives through a donation from the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Benevolent: In 1910, Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, of Richmond, Virginia, proposed the establishment of an endowed "Relief Fund" to benefit the widows, mothers, sisters or daughters of those who served the Confederate military cause, or women who gave aid to the Confederate cause, and who were ineligible for any government-funded pension or assistance. The fund was named for Mrs. Randolph after her death, and continues to assist widows and daughters of those who served the Confederate military cause who meet age and economic criteria. Chapters and Divisions of the UDC receive recognition at the Annual General Convention for the hours of benevolent work done by them in their local communities. UDC members engage in work for causes such as homeless shelters, food banks, fund drives for relief efforts or fighting disease, homes for battered women, blood drives, Meals on Wheels, and myriad other worthy causes. The UDC developed the "I Can" drive to collect canned goods for food banks.

Educational: Educational support is a priority of the UDC, which offers approximately 42 annual, renewable graduate and

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 **Page** 5

**United Daughters of the
Confederacy Memorial Building
Richmond, Virginia**

undergraduate scholarships to qualifying Confederate descendants. Most scholarships are unrestricted, while some are restricted to a specific college or field of study. The McMath Scholarship is restricted to women over the age of 30 years who want to complete their education or change their major. Academic Awards are presented annually at the five U.S. Military Academies, the Citadel, and Virginia Military Institute, recognizing graduates chosen by the respective school for excellence in various fields of study.

Memorial: The UDC annually places wreaths in Statuary Hall at the U.S. Capital to commemorate the births of General Lee, and President Davis; at the Jefferson Davis Monument on Richmond's Monument Avenue; at the Confederate Monument in Arlington Cemetery on Confederate Memorial Day; and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery on Veteran's Day. State and local memorial ceremonies are held to remember the men who served the Confederacy. Members participate in local ceremonies commemorating veterans of all wars, annually placing hundreds of US flags on graves of US military veterans. Flags are provided to authorized groups for placement on Confederate graves in national cemeteries of both the North and the South. Locally, the UDC cares for the Wisconsin Monument in Hanover County, Virginia, in return for care of the grave of Confederate spy Belle Boyd by Wisconsin residents, who is buried in Wisconsin. Known as "monument builders of the South," once erected or placed, the UDC accepts the obligation of necessary repairs or rebuilding.

Patriotic: The UDC has always aided this nation in times of crisis. At the beginning of WWI, the UDC President General met with President Woodrow Wilson on February 21, 1917, and was placed on the Advisory Board of the Women's Loan Committee, charged with promoting the sale of Liberty Bonds. The UDC endowed 70 beds at American Hospital No.1 in Neuilly, France. Upon learning that a permanent hospital was to be built there after the war, the UDC contributed an elevator, placing a plaque commemorating those of Confederate descent who had died during WWI. The Surgeon General of the United States requested a complete account of the UDC relief work during World War I, which was printed in Volume I of "Medical History of the War" by Col. Casey A. Wood. Upon news of German invasions in Europe, the UDC President General established contacts with the American Red Cross and UDC Chapters established "Mobile Units" for civil defense. An ambulance was donated to Great Britain in 1941. Thousands of relief items were sent for distribution in Belgium and France. Prior to the establishment of the Cadet Nurse Corps, the UDC sponsored the education of 64 nurses. A UDC member from Texas was commissioned to establish the Woman's Auxiliary Army Corps, which became the "WAC's." The UDC received several citations of thanks from Secretary of the Treasury Morganthau for their participation in the War Finance Program. Daughters sold \$18,543, 213 in war bonds, participated in rationing, scrap drives, USO centers, and established a shelter offering overnight lodging to women in need in Bristol, England.

After World War II, the UDC continued its work with Belgian Relief, blood drives for Veterans, and comfort items for troops serving overseas, reporting adoption of 10 Korean War orphans, and contributing to the care of many more. When the Veteran's Administration Hospital system was established, the UDC placed Volunteer Service Coordinators at every VA Hospital where a UDC Chapter existed. The UDC is represented on the National Veterans Administration Volunteer Advisory Committee, and received a plaque in appreciation of the number of hours of volunteer service in 2006.

The UDC Patriotic Activities Fund was established during the Vietnam Conflict to fund UDC activities for relief of soldiers serving in or returning from Vietnam. This fund was later extended to aid those serving in the Middle East and Afghanistan. Shipments of comfort items are frequent. The UDC continues volunteer work in veteran's hospitals, along with the 2007 effort, "Let Us Phone Our Thanks," through which the UDC purchases phone cards for service men and women serving overseas and for families domestically, so that soldiers and families can telephone each other without undue economic hardship. Activities for relief of service men and women are provided without regard to their lineage or genealogy. The UDC purchased the flag poles for the outside display at the Women in Military Service to American Museum at Arlington, and received VIP seating at the dedication of the World War II Memorial in Washington, DC.

Background History of the UDC Headquarters Memorial Building:

The United Daughters of the Confederacy is an organization that grew out of the many local memorial associations and auxiliaries that were organized after the Civil War. It is one of the oldest patriotic organizations in the country and traces its formal origins to two statewide organizations that came into existence as early as 1890 -- the Daughters of the Confederacy (DOC) in Missouri and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Confederate Soldiers Home in Tennessee.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized on September 11, 1894 in Nashville, Tennessee as the "National

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 6

**United Daughters of the
Confederacy Memorial Building
Richmond, Virginia**

Daughters of the Confederacy," becoming the "United Daughters of the Confederacy" in November, 1895, at Convention in Atlanta, GA. Records of these early years were kept in private homes, and transferred from officer to officer between changes of administration. At the 1920 UDC Convention in Tampa, Florida, Miss Sally Archer Anderson and Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, representing the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, offered a plot of land adjacent to the White House of the Confederacy in Richmond for the purpose of "erecting a fire-proof building suitable for Library, auditorium, convention rooms, etc." The offer was accepted by vote of convention, but no further action was taken. The Convention of 1933, meeting in Baltimore, MD, established a "Committee on the Business Office." At the 1934 General Convention, in New York, NY, this Committee reported having established a "permanent Business Office" at 5330 Pershing Ave. in St. Louis, MO.

A "Committee on Investigating Site for General Headquarters" was appointed in 1948, and solicited viable offers from all State Divisions. The Virginia UDC appointed Miss Anne V. Mann of Petersburg, Mrs. Lewis Littlepage of Norfolk, and Mrs. Ferguson Cary of Alexandria as their committee to locate a suitable site to offer. At the October, 1949 Virginia Division Convention, Miss Mann read promissory letters from various state officials offering a tract of land at the site of the former R.E. Lee Camp Soldiers Home in Richmond. The Virginia Division voted to recommend that site, and to approve \$10,000 in support of the building fund.

The 1949 UDC Convention in New Orleans, LA considered the following offers for a headquarters: (1) a historic brick house belonging to Mr. C. R. Burbage, 192 Ashley Ave., Charleston, SC; (2) the 1928 Rush Knox house, 940 Bellevue Place, Jackson, MS; (3) the 1910 Fegan house, 901 North State St., Jackson, MS; (4) the 1836 Teague house, 440 Perry St., Montgomery, AL; (5) the 1849 Wetter house, corner of Oglethorpe Ave. & West Broad St., Savannah, GA; and (6) a lot in Richmond, VA, in the R. E. Lee Memorial Park, the site of the Confederate soldiers home. The Committee reported that "each site offered has received the approval and cooperation of the Governor, City, State History Archives, Chamber of Commerce and legal representatives." Expressing their desire for the headquarters to be a "modern, fire-proof building," the Convention voted overwhelmingly for the Richmond site. The votes were 1,167 for the Richmond site, 197 for Montgomery, 7 for Charleston, and 3 for Jackson.

With prompting from Miss Mann, and the assistance of outgoing Gov. William Tuck of Virginia, a bill was introduced in the 1950 session of the Virginia General Assembly by Senators Gray, Varden and Goode, authorizing the Governor to transfer the land to the United Daughters of the Confederacy and authorizing a General Assembly expenditure of \$10,000 toward building costs, said building to be approved by the Virginia Fine Arts Commission. Gov. John Battle signed the deed on March 15, 1950.

The UDC-appointed Headquarters Committee for planning and fund raising announced their intent to name the Headquarters Building "Robert E. Lee Memorial Hall." Each Chapter of the UDC was responsible for contributing \$2.00 per member for a period of 4 years, based on their 1949 membership, plus new members. Wherever there was a UDC presence, women began fund raising. The Headquarters Committee met in Richmond in June, 1950, and chose the firm of Ballou & Justice as architects. They announced that "architecture of the building will be Southern in design, possibly with white pillars. It will be in keeping with the Battle Abbey and the Home for Confederate Women, which are also on the Soldier's Home grounds." They determined to have sufficient funds in hand before the design was chosen, and to build a "modern, well-equipped, fireproof building."

When the General UDC met in Richmond in 1950, Miss Mann presented the deed to the UDC. The building fund contained \$7,000; the fund-raising assessment was changed to "\$3.00 per member over a period of 3 years." In September, 1951, Mrs. John F. Weinmann, of Arkansas, Chairman of the Headquarters Committee, wrote a letter to all Divisions, proposing to build a "Memorial to the Women of the Confederacy." Apparently, the design for the building was the object of some discussion. At the 1951 Convention in Asheville, NC, Mrs. Weinmann reported that "you have rejected the initial design," which was believed to be an antebellum design with white columns. She reported that the second design was also rejected by the Committee, and that the architect reported it would not have been acceptable to the Fine Arts Commission, of which he was a member. The membership supported her proposal that the building be a memorial. The 1951 Convention voted 1,262 to 120 to approve the following resolutions: 1. The building for the headquarters shall be a memorial to the Women of the Confederacy. 2. The name of this committee shall be the Memorial Building Committee.

The Memorial Building Committee approved final plans on February 10, 1954, and the design for the proposed "Memorial Building to the Women of the South" was unveiled on the cover of the May, 1954 "UDC Magazine." Bids were advertised, and the contract was awarded to J. Kennon Perrin of Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. Weinmann engaged in a series of communications with architect Louis W. Ballou aimed at reducing the cost of the final product. Mrs. Weinmann was fond of reminding all that "the garment must be cut from the cloth." Minutes of the April 1, 1955 Fine Arts Commission, meeting at the Virginia State Capitol, contains the brief note, headed "United Daughters of the Confederacy - National Headquarters Building," and reads: "The office

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 7

**United Daughters of the
Confederacy Memorial Building
Richmond, Virginia**

of Ballou and Justice, Architects, submitted final working drawings for the project, numbered 1-15, inclusive, dated March 30, 1955. The Commission approved of the proposed design of this building subject to certain minor suggestions which the architects agreed to carry out."

The groundbreaking was held in pouring rain on April 17, 1955. Speakers were Dr. Churchill J. Gibson, Rector of St. James Episcopal Church, State Senator W. Garland Gray, and Virginia Governor Thomas Stanley. The News Leader carried the story on two pages of its April 18th edition. Since the groundbreaking was so elaborate, a quiet cornerstone ceremony was held on June 4, 1956, superintended by Miss Anne V. Mann. The News Leader printed a photograph of the cornerstone tablet inscription: "This Building is erected to the Glory of God and The Memory of Confederate Mothers. MCMLVI."

In conjunction with the UDC Convention of 1957, the dedication program and grand opening took place at 2 PM on the afternoon of November 11, 1957, with the participation of the John Marshall High School orchestra and the Richmond Light Infantry Blues Color Guard, and was followed by a tea in honor of the UDC hosted by the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

On the 5th anniversary of the dedication, a plaque was installed in the front foyer of the UDC Memorial Building, reading:

Memorial Building to
The Women of the Confederacy
Dedicated 11th of November
Nineteen hundred and fifty seven
By
The United Daughters
Of the Confederacy
Memorial Building Committee
Mrs. John Francis Weinmann, Arkansas, Chairman
Mrs. Robert Downs Wright, South Carolina, Vice Chairman
Mrs. Leone B. Newell, North Carolina
Miss Anne V. Mann, Virginia
Mrs. William Andrew Haggard, Florida
Mrs. A. L. Fischer, Oklahoma

The work of courage, faith and love 1950-1957
Every loyal daughter having a part

Lest We Forget
"It is love that makes memory eternal"

Plaque presented and dedicated 11th of November
Nineteen hundred and sixty-two
Sixty-ninth General Convention, Richmond, Virginia
By
The United Daughters of the Confederacy

Since its dedication, the UDC Memorial Building has continued to fulfill its mission of humanitarian endeavors and education through its scholarships and research materials, while physically serving as a memorial to the women of the Confederacy. Its patriotic, education, benevolent, and historical acts are all in commemoration of the dignity of the women who maintained their homefront during the Civil War, encapsulated in the reverent style of the building.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 8

**United Daughters of the
Confederacy Memorial Building
Richmond, Virginia**

Bibliography:

Acts of the Assembly, Senate Bill No. 229, February 10, 1950; Senate Bill No. 266, February 10, 1954

Ballou & Justice, Architects & Engineers, 106 East Cary Street, Richmond, VA, Letter dated August 30, 1955 from Louis W. Ballou to Mrs. John F. Weinmann, Chairman, UDC National Headquarters Building Committee

City of Richmond, Deed Book 547D, Page 314; Plat Book # 13, Page 34, Commonwealth of Virginia to United Daughters of the Confederacy, filed April 29, 1953

Jones, Alice Whitley, "History and Furnishings of our Memorial Building," compiled 1967 for United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building Board of Trustees, filed United Daughters of the Confederacy Helen Walpole Brewer Library

Jones, Alice Whitley, "The Importance of the Memorial Building to the Women of the Confederacy," winning essay 1955 for United Daughters of the Confederacy essay contest, filed United Daughters of the Confederacy Helen Walpole Brewer Library

LaCavera, Mrs. Anthony J., "One Hundred Years of Caring: 1894-the Present", United Daughters of the Confederacy, 328 North Boulevard, Richmond, VA.

Richmond News Leader, Monday, Sept. 19, 1949, pg. 3: "Virginia UDC Presents Bid for Office Site"

Richmond News Leader, Tuesday, June 20, 1950, pg. 23: "UDC Plans for Building Discussed"

Richmond News Leader, Monday, June 4, 1956, pg. 17: "Cornerstone of New UDC Building Laid"

Richmond News Leader, Monday, November 15, 1957: "Daughters' New Home Dedicated"

Smith, Mrs. Cabell, Sarah P. Graham, Alice Whitley Jones, History of the Virginia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1895-1967, n.p., n.d., Part III, p. 25-26

State Papers of Gov. John Battle, 1950-1954: Box 157, Folder "United Daughters of the Confederacy," Letter from Gov. Battle to Attorney General of Virginia, J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., dated October 31, 1950, requesting the Atty. Gen. to prepare deed for land referenced in Senate Bill, and enclosing letter from "Miss Mann of the United Daughters of the Confederacy" requesting same be delivered to her.

State Papers of Gov. William Tuck, 1946-1950: Miscellaneous Correspondence, Box 7, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, VA: Letter from Miss Anne V. Mann, Petersburg, VA, July 8, 1949, reminding of request for deed of R.E. Lee Camp Soldiers Home Land for purpose of UDC Headquarters.

State Papers of Gov. William Tuck, 1946-1950: Miscellaneous Correspondence, Box 7, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, VA: Letter from Gov. William Tuck to Miss Anne V. Mann, Petersburg, VA, July 19, 1949, offering to transmit request to the General Assembly at its next session.

State Papers of Gov. Thomas Stanley, 1954-1958: Box 7, Folder: Art Commission, Virginia State Library and Archives, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Art Commission, Friday, April 1, 1955"

The History of the United Daughters of the Confederacy

Volume I 1893-1929, The History Committee, Garrett & Massie, Richmond, VA, 1938

Volume II 1930-1955, The History Committee, Edwards & Broughton Co., Raleigh, NC, 1956, Chapter IV: 291-296;
Chapter IX: 360-362, 382

Volume III 1956-1986, The History Committee, Edwards & Broughton Co., Raleigh, N.C. 1988, Chapter IV: 136, 139

"The UDC Today," United Daughters of the Confederacy, 328 North Boulevard, Richmond, VA

"U.D.C. Headquarters Building, Richmond," Virginia Record, ed. Clifford Dowdey, Vol. LXXX, No. 5, May 1958, pg. 19, 43

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 9

**United Daughters of the
Confederacy Memorial Building
Richmond, Virginia**

Bibliography, continued

United Daughters of the Confederacy Annual General Minutes: 1919: 164-167; 1920: 180-181; 1933: 265-268; 1934: 67, 234-236; 1948: 50; 1949: 7, 177-184; 1950: 136-138; 1951: 79-83; 1952: 79-83; 1953: 125-128; 1954: 164-167

"United Daughters of the Confederacy Magazine," October, 1949, pg. 7-8; May, 1950, pg. 2; June 1950, pg. 6; July 1950, pg. 10; August, 1950, pg 20; October, 1950, pg. 6; December, 1950, pg. 9, 16; September, 1951, pg. 4; October, 1951, pg. 9; December, 1951, pg. 30; February, 1951, pg. 9; May, 1954, pg. 20, 24-25, 32; July, 1954, pg. 6

United Daughters of the Confederacy website <http://www.hqudc.org> <http://www.answers.com/topic/united-daughters-of-the-confederacy>

Virginia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Minutes, 1951, p.16

Weinmann, Mrs. John Francis, Little Rock, Arkansas, Letter dated June, 1955 to Louis W. Ballou, Architect, filed at United Daughters of the Confederacy, Helen Walpole Brewer Library.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 10

**United Daughters of the
Confederacy Memorial Building
Richmond, Virginia**

Verbal Boundary Description:

That portion of the Robert Edward Lee Camp Soldiers Home grounds lying to the west of North Boulevard Street in the city of Richmond, Virginia, and beginning at a point on the west line of said street 379.2 feet from the southwest intersection of North Boulevard and Kensington Avenue; from said point of beginning running in a northwesterly direction perpendicular to the line of north Boulevard 200 feet to a point; thence running in a southerly direction and parallel to the west line of North Boulevard 265 feet to a point; thence running in a southeasterly direction, perpendicular to west line of North Boulevard, 200 feet to a point on the west line of North Boulevard; thence running in a northerly direction 265 feet along the west line of North Boulevard to the point of beginning, all as shown on a plat of survey dated February 2, 1950, and made by Charles H. Fleet, certified civil engineer.

Boundary Justification:

Current and historic boundary based on deed filed City of Richmond, Deed Book 547D, Page 314; Plat Book # 13, Page 34. This property is the original property deeded by the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1950 for the construction of the UDC Memorial Building.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 11 Page 11

**United Daughters of the
Confederacy Memorial Building
Richmond, Virginia**

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Subject: United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial Building
Address: 328 North Boulevard, Richmond, VA 23220-4009
Date: August, 2007
Photographer: Vicky M. Blackard
Negative number: 23621
Negatives filed: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

View 1 of 12: Front of Memorial building
View 2 of 12: 1850 canon in front of bronze doors
View 3 of 12: looking north of front of building
View 4 of 12: south entrance of Memorial building
View 5 of 12: inside of bronze doors in foyer
View 6 of 12: formal dinning room
View 7 of 12: foyer
View 8 of 12: in Great Hall looking toward foyer
View 9 of 12: Great Hall
View 10 of 12: Great Hall
View 11 of 12: Caroline Meriwether Goodlett Library
View 12 of 12: front entrance bronze doors